

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5th, 1888

NUMBER 13

Official Directory

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.

THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.

H. G. MACDONELL,
Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 130 Rua do Ouvidor, 1st floor.

H. CLAY ARMSTRONG,
Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—Nº 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Divine Service every Sunday at 8 a.m. and on the 2nd and 4th Sundays in each month at 8 p.m.

C. N. TANNER, M.A., Chaplain.

N. B.—All notices should be sent to:

ALBERT ALLEN, Clerk, No. 6, Rua Huayápi.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Castelo. English services, Sunday School at 10 a.m. preaching at 11:30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7:30 p.m. on Fridays.

C. T. TUCKER, Pastor.

Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching at 7:30 p.m. Sundays, prayer-meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesdays.

J. W. TARBOUX, Pastor.

Residence: Rua da Princesa Imperial No. 18.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Nº 15 Travessa da Barreira.

Services in Portuguese at 10 a.m., 11 a.m., and 12 o'clock, p.m., Sundays; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., Thursdays.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua da Candeia, No. 122.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 o'clock, a.m., and 7 o'clock, p.m.; and every Wednesday at 7 o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m.

W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.

Residence: Rua de Santa Rita, N.º 6.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA PRUINENSE.—Nº 172, Rua de São João. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock, a.m., and 12 o'clock, p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p.m., Thursdays. Sunday school at 4:30 p.m.

RIO SEAMENS' MISSION AND READING ROOM.—Open daily, No. 89 Rua Misericórdia. Divine Service on Sundays and Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Sailors free and easy on Tuesday evenings. Books, Godey's papers, books, left off clothes, etc., may be sent to the above address, or the Missionary will gladly call for them.

THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—General agency at No. 70, Sete de Setembro, and floor.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot at No. 80 Rua Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. Communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon. Residence: 37, Rua de Santa Vergílio; Office: 87, Rua do Hospital from 12 to 3 p.m.

Dr. W. J. Fairbairn, M. D. Edin. Surgeon and Physician. Office: Rua 1º de Março, No. 93; from 11 to 1 p.m., and 4 to 4:30 p.m. Residence: Rua D. Mariana, N.º 18, Botafofo.

Traveller's Directory

RAILWAYS

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express.—Central train leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Rio de Janeiro at 11:30 a.m.; leaves Rio at 12:30 p.m. São Paulo train leaves Rio at 6 a.m. in arrives at Barra at 8:15 a.m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S. Paulo must change, at 12:15. From Entre Rios train leaves at 10:00 a.m. arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11:45. Downward, train leaves Itaboraí at 9:15 a.m. and arrives at Rio at 11:30 a.m. Good baths. Excellent table.

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(Province of Rio de Janeiro)

CARL ENGERT, Proprietor.

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Information kindly given by

John F. MURRAY, Proprietor.

Messrs. Cranley & Co., 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

Mr. J. C. V. Mendes No. 1 Praça D. Pedro II.

Telephone No. 2249.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

A. J. LAMOURUEX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the *Associação Commercial*, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

Cash invariably in advance)

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GEORGE H. PHELPS, Esq.,

154 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

MESSRS. STREET & CO.

30 Cornhill, LONDON E. C.

MESSRS. JOHN MILLER & CO.,

São Paulo and Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 5th, 1888.

The opening of the third session of the 20th General Assembly took place on the 3rd instant with the usual formalities. The accession of a new and more popular ministry and the expectations of the people in regard to a final settlement of the emancipation question, called out a large and enthusiastic crowd of people who completely filled the streets approaching the Senate. The Princess Regent was received with the wildest applause and her carriage was literally covered with flowers. Such a demonstration at the opening of parliament has not been witnessed for many years. It is to be regretted, however, that the speech from the throne, which we reproduce elsewhere, does not better meet the expectations thus exhibited by the people. It is customary, we know, to make this document as vague and colorless as possible, but on this occasion a more positive declaration of policy was expected and ought to have been given. Instead of this, nothing definite is stated in regard to emancipation, and nothing whatever in regard to the finances. So far as a policy is outlined in this speech the ministry may go through the session without doing anything whatever to meet the exigencies of the hour. Of course, very little is expected in a speech from the throne, but in this respect perhaps a reform would be salutary also, and it is to be regretted that the ministry did not put it into execution. However, in a very few days we shall have the regular departmental reports, the explanations of the new ministers, and possibly an explicit declaration of the programme adopted. The recent enthusiastic reception of the late president of Rio de Janeiro in the towns of the Parahyba valley, and the accompanying tributes to Senator Paulino, raises an expectation of a vigorous pro-slavery opposition to the new ministry, and this may in some measure defer or modify action. Notwithstanding these unfavorable indications, however, we shall hope to see a vigorous policy inaugurated and something definite accomplished toward the final extinction of slavery and the opening of the country to immigrant settlers.

We are now approaching the time when a new and exceptionally large coffee crop is to begin finding its way to market, but nothing whatever has thus far been done to improve the shipping facilities of this port. Every one admits the insufficiency of the facilities afforded by the D. Pedro II docks in times of large and hurried shipments, and yet the monopoly enjoyed by this company is continued, and nothing is done to

arrange other places from which coffee might be shipped. After having built the Gambá maritime station for the D. Pedro II railway, one might suppose that the government would lose no time in arranging for the shipping of coffee direct from that place. It would be interesting to know what this station was really built for. Located at the water's edge and reached by an expensive tunnel, the presumption would be that the intention was to use it for shipping coffee. Instead, the coffee is taken there for storage, then it is carted to the *comissário*, and then to the *ensacador*, and then to the D. Pedro II docks for shipment—all of which is attended by considerable expense and loss of time. It would be a very simple matter to provide against all these and to greatly improve the shipping facilities of this port, and representations to that effect ought to be made by shippers insistently and continuously until the authorities yield. There is a probability that the new crop will come down with a rush, in which case serious embarrassments in shipping it are sure to follow. As the new minister of finance is more independent of monopolists than his predecessor, why not petition him for permission to dispatch coffee from other bonded *trapiches* than the D. Pedro II docks?

It is to be devoutly hoped that the enthusiasm and ardent expectations of the abolitionists will this time be fully realized. After having seen the same hopes and manifestations aroused by Senators Paranaguá, Silveira Martins, and others, only to result in bitter disappointment, we must confess that we are inclined to wait for substantial acts before throwing up our hat. The indications are that the government will undertake to secure the adoption of a measure for immediate abolition, but its success depends largely upon the influence which ex-Premier Cotelipe and Senator Paulino may still have over a reactionary Chamber. It must be remembered that the influential abolition leaders of to-day were pronounced pro-slavery leaders yesterday, and that the present Chamber of Deputies was in outspoken opposition to any further step toward emancipation up to the closing hours of the last session. It is much to expect that so radical a change can be made in the sentiments of life-long pro-slavery men in the short period of seven months, and when it is remembered that the Warwick of the last cabinet is still opposed to immediate emancipation and is still all-powerful with a very large division of the party in power, it is too much to expect that the anticipated measure can be carried without bitter struggle. There is a prevalent opinion among many that the battle is already won, but this, we fear, is a mistake. Let us wait until the forces are in line of battle before anticipating the result, and even then it will be wise to know what concessions are made before exulting over a victory. We should like to be sure that a measure of abolition will be passed without any condition of time service, or enforced labor, or restriction of rights and privileges. And whatever legislation may be considered necessary to secure the ruling classes from risk and loss, should be general and applicable to all classes. Special or class legislation is dangerous and unjust, and we should certainly like to be sure that the forward step of abolition is not counteracted by a backward step of this character. Let us wait and see.

THERE can be no question as to the scientific value of the universal climatological dictionary which the director of the National Observatory has undertaken to compile, providing of course that it is based on trustworthy data; but, at the same time, it does not seem just the proper thing

for Dr. Cruls to do. In the first place, no studies of this kind have ever been carried on at the observatory beyond the recording of a few weather observations, and that in so careless a manner that very little confidence can be attached to them. We do not know, therefore, that Dr. Cruls possesses the requisite experience and qualifications for so important a work. This, however, is a matter in which we may be very easily mistaken, as the public may not know what personal and private investigations have been made by this gentleman, and how thorough his studies may have been in this particular department. In another sense, however, the scheme strikes us as being peculiarly ill-timed, and for the simple reason that the climatology of Brazil has never been studied and is at this day as little known as that of the interior of Africa. For the director of a Brazilian observatory to undertake the compilation of a general work on this branch of science before entering into the study of the climatology of his own country, of which comparatively nothing is known, is evidently out of place. More than that, in view of the fact that there are eminent specialists in this science in the old world who are better equipped for the work and have accomplished something in the way of local investigation, the proposition of Dr. Cruls is decidedly presumptuous. To illustrate—let us suppose that Dr. Derby, who is employed by the government for geological work, should devote his time to the preparation of some special international work in that science which must be based almost wholly on the researches of eminent geologists elsewhere—what would be the general opinion of his undertaking? The government might very properly remind him that he is not employed for such work, but for special geological investigations in Brazil. And foreign geologists might with equal propriety remind him that it would be better for him to tell them something about Brazil, of which so little is known, before trying to compile and re-arrange data already known to them. Or let us suppose that Dr. Gould had undertaken to write a general work on astronomy at Cordoba instead of studying and mapping the constellations of the southern heavens, what would he have had to show for the fifteen or sixteen years spent in the service of the Argentine government? He confined himself rigorously to the special work in hand, and while Dr. Liais was running after all sorts of visionary and self-advertising schemes, Dr. Gould quietly accomplished a work which will make himself and his observatory famous for all time. So, too, in this matter of climatology; if Dr. Cruls will initiate investigations in all parts of this great empire and give us a complete and reliable treatise on the climate of Brazil, he will have accomplished a greater and far more useful work than the compilation which he has taken in hand.

Nor long since the minister of empire resolved upon the removal of the so-called Normal School of this city to a building of its own, and upon a change from night to day sessions. This step, to all appearances, was necessary and reasonable, for the attendance is large and day sessions will give more time for the instruction committed to its charge. It was a matter for surprise, therefore, to learn that a committee of normal students had visited the principal newspaper offices of the city on the 26th ult. to solicit support in an effort to prevent these changes. The reasons given are that the building selected for the school, which is in Rua da Harmonia, Saude, is in an inconvenient situation and is not as accessible as the present quarters of the school; and that the change from night to day sessions will be highly prejudicial, as nearly all the students belong to the poorer classes who are compelled to attend to domestic and other employments during the day, and whose attendants, all similarly employed, are at liberty to accompany them only at night. Day sessions would therefore prevent the attendance of a great majority of these students. From these representations it would appear that the government has to deal with a question much broader and more complex than that of establishing a normal school, for the work in hand is rather that of providing free instruction through night schools for a large number of poor and deserving students. In a very large measure, the object is one of charity, and it must be met on that basis from the outset. There is much that is gratifying, and much that is deeply painful in this exposé of the normal school question. It is gratifying to know that there are so many poor girls—a recent report says there are 314 students of both sexes enrolled—who are striving to obtain a better education and to fit themselves for so useful an occupation as teaching. In other countries this profession is esteemed so highly that few can look upon an enrollment in its ranks in any other light than that of a genuine and substantial improvement in their condition, and doubtless these hard-working students of this night school hold it in the same esteem. In so worthy and honorable an effort to better their condition, they are certainly entitled not only to hearty commendation, but to the most liberal support. At the same time it is painful to think that the appreciation of this profession is so small that two or three hours at night are considered sufficient for training these students for teachers, and that the state of society in this city is such that a girl can not go to school, even in the day time, without an attendant. This last consideration may be dealt with in a very few words. This city lays claim to a high state of civilization, and yet by general admission it is considered unsafe to send a girl through the streets without a protector. We have even seen teachers in private schools and sewing girls thus attended, and we have seen well-dressed loafers addressing and following unattended ladies in the streets. This may be called civilization by courtesy, but in reality it is worse than barbarism. In all high grades of civilization women are honored and protected; here they are dogged in the streets by well-dressed libertines without any protection from the law or public opinion, and their persecutors are even legally protected against personal chastisement. A more demoralizing and disgraceful state of affairs can not be imagined. And because of these equally worthless and dangerous elements of society, these poor girls can not attend school without protectors, and then only at night because their attendants must work during the day! It is a burning shame and disgrace! And at the very time this humiliating confession is made, the minister of justice and his admirers are shivering with horror over the existence of "dark cells" in the penitentiary for the punishment of refractory criminals! In regard to the mistaken appreciation of normal training, it ought to be clearly understood that the institution under discussion is not a normal school at all, according to modern ideas. In the high schools of the United States it is a common thing to find "normal classes," which are designed to give rudimentary instruction in the methods of teaching; but a "normal school" is an institution where the student pursues higher and special courses of study and is given practical instruction in teaching under the supervision of competent professors. Such institutions always have primary and intermediate schools attached, where the normal students

are required to teach in all grades and upon all subjects. Such a normal school is a practical training school where the graduate is already an experienced teacher. In the Argentine normal schools the course is for five years, at least three of which must be spent in teaching. Compared with these, how shall we classify this Rio night school? Is it not more like the "normal classes" in the American high schools, than a real training school for accomplished teachers? We shall not question the good work which it is doing, nor the need of continuing the school just as it is, for the facts prove the need of free night schools for young men and women who are compelled to earn wages during the day. But it is an absurdity to label such a school "normal" and restrict the profession of teachers to the limited and imperfect training obtained in it. Money enough is wasted here to establish and support a first-class normal school, and we shall hope to see some movement made in that direction.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

April 27.—The first preparatory sessions in the Senate and Chamber were held.

May 3.—The Chambers met at the Senate at 1 p.m. when H. I. H. the Princess Regent read the following Speech from the Throne.

August and most worthy gentlemen, representatives of the nation:

Your reunion, which always awakes well founded expectations, causes me great satisfaction from my great confidence in your enlightenment and patriotism.

H. M. the Emperor, my much beloved father, has obtained in Europe the benefits prognosticated by the physicians. All indications are that shortly he will return to the country to again consecrate to it untiring dedication. To H. M. the Empress, my beloved mother, God has conceded the grace of preserving her health to the end that during the voyage she could continue to exercise the cares of a devoted spouse.

The certainty that all Brazilians share with me the pleasure I have in making this communication is satisfactory to me.

Friendly relations continue with foreign powers.

The mixed commission appointed in virtue of the treaty of September 25th, 1875, between the empire and the Argentine Republic has advanced as much as possible their labors, and will shortly conclude them.

The Brazilian arbitrator appointed to the mixed international commission met at Santiago, has completed his mission. Such business as was not passed by the commission was arranged by consent.

A sanitary convention has been celebrated in this city with the plenipotentiaries of the Argentine and Oriental do Uruguay Republics, which has not yet been ratified.

Order and public tranquillity have been unchanged. Some local riots, of restricted and casual origin, were immediately suppressed.

I expect from your wisdom measures to improve the circumstances of judges and to render more effective their responsibility. The organization of the public ministry is of inestimable urgency, as also a reform in the prosecution and sentence of offences subject to light penalties. The government will renew its endeavors to furnish our country with a civil code founded on the solid bases of justice and equity.

The police force of the capital of the empire needs increasing, and an organization more appropriate to the functions proper to it.

It is very important to public safety that the laws controlling idleness should be improved with the purpose of promoting moral education by labor.

The sanitary condition of the country in general is good, and there are vast regions that offer permanent conditions of salubrity. Proper measures prevented, or diminished, certain diseases that periodically appear at some points on the coast, and saved us from the cholera-morbus that invaded neighboring states.

It is proper that you should still pay attention to the sanitary question in the capital, for which plans and surveys are prepared for your enlightened examination.

Provincial and municipal administration require reforms to enlarge their respective spheres of activity.

To reorganize education in its various degrees and branches, diffusing the most useful knowledge for practical life and preparing by serious and well directed instruction the candidates for careers that require a superior intellectual cultivation, is a question that is much recommended to your patriotic solicitude.

The public revenues increased during the past fiscal year and were abundant for the ordinary expense. What was expended in excess, through credit operations, represents improvements which, if not offering immediate recompensation, secure good economical results.

Our military organization requires some reforms, among which the principal are the penal and prosecution codes, the project for which depends upon your definite resolution.

The extinction of the servile element, through the influence of the national sentiment and of private liberality, in honor to Brazil has specifically advanced in such a manner that it is to-day the proclaimed aspiration of all classes, with admirable examples of abnegation on the part of the owners. When private interest itself comes spontaneously

to assist that Brazil may be relieved of the unhappy inheritance which the needs of agriculture have maintained, I trust that you will not hesitate to extinguish from the national law the only exception therin existent antagonistic to the Christian and liberal spirit of our institutions.

Under precautions that will secure order in the transformation of labor, that will incite by immigration the settlement of the country, facilitate communication, utilize public lands, develop agricultural credit and cherish national industry, it may be asserted that production steadily increasing will receive a strong impulse and will enable us the more rapidly to arrive at our auspicious destiny.

August and most worthy gentlemen, representatives of the nation:

Very elevated is the mission that actual circumstances have marked out for you. I have confidence that you will respond to that which Brazil expects from you. The session is opened.

ISABEL, Princess Imperial Regent.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The annual appropriation for the S. Paulo provincial assembly is \$3,120.

A new sugar refinery was inaugurated in Campinas, S. Paulo, on the 21st ult.

A night school for freedmen and mechanics has been established in S. Paulo by the abolitionists and was formally opened on the 23rd ult.

The March receipts of the Amazonas custom house amounted to \$121,193\$615, and of the provincial *recebedoria* to \$42,592\$459.

The capital of the S. Paulo elevated railway (Lartigue system) has been fixed at \$100,000, of which about one-fourth has been subscribed.

The March receipts of the government telegraph office at Pará amounted to \$5,455\$360, of which \$3,647\$400 were from official telegrams.

A Campos paper says that notwithstanding bad weather 24 citizens met there recently and organized a republican party for the municipality.

The March receipts of the S. Paulo treasury amounted to \$1,293,710\$901, against \$1,334,373\$101 in the same month of last year.

The president of S. Paulo has rented a new edifice on the "Largo do Palacio" for a postoffice and telegraph station. The rental is \$1,000 per annum.

The S. Paulo provincial assembly employs two 1st-class and two 2nd-class stenographers, whose salaries are \$3,000 each for the first and \$2,400 for the second.

The *Relação* of Ouro Preto has confirmed the sentence of a lower court in favor of the Ouro Preto aldermen dismissed by the president of Minas Geraes.

The conservative candidate, Visconde de Nacar, to fill a vacancy in the Paraná delegation to the Chamber of Deputies, has been elected by a large majority.

The province of Pará paid \$4,683\$333 to Messrs. Purcell & Pereira as the February quota on the subsidy granted these parties for catching fish for that market.

The Bahia provincial assembly has voted a project for a loan of \$8,000,000 to consolidate the debt of the province, and the measure has been signed by the president.

According to a recent statistical return there are 101,614 free children of slave mothers in Minas Geraes, who are liable to enforced service until 21 years of age under the emancipation law.

The March postoffice receipts in Pará were \$6,884\$482 for the city and \$711\$130 for the rest of the province. The city receipts in the same month of last year were \$3,972\$827, showing a very hopeful increase.

The despatch with which the late president of the province of Rio de Janeiro turned over the administration of the province to his substitute is heartrending. He does not want any of his bones planted in the capital.

A Pirassununga, S. Paulo, journal recently stated that hardly a day passes there, in which five or six marriages of freedmen are not celebrated. Perhaps the inhabitants of cities will take the example and live cleanly.

On the 21st ult., the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro sent to the department of justice a request from the chief of police that he might be authorized to buy two presses, necessary for the filing away of the archives of his office.

The Amazonas botanical museum is about to issue a review of the work accomplished in that institution, under the direction of J. Barbosa Rodrigues. The first number will describe 22 new palms and various other interesting plants.

On the 15th ult., a number of relatives and friends of Senator Dantas met at the Itapororoca plantation, Bahia, and freed all their slaves—580 in number—in honor of the illustrious statesman above named. All the liberations were made conditional on compulsory service until 31st December, 1889. The friends of Senator Dantas ought to have done a little better than this.

The suspended municipal council of Ouro Preto has resumed its functions.

There were 7,581 immigrant arrivals at the port of Santos during the month of April.

The March receipts of the Pelotas *meia de rendas* amounted to \$67,990\$901, and of the *meia provincial* to \$69,483\$183.

The British consul a Santos, Mr. F. H. Cowper, has returned from his visit home and has resumed charge of the consulate in that city.

A meeting is to be held at Juiz de Fora next Sunday to arrange for a representation at the Paris exposition. Among the signers to the call is the Barão de Santa Helena, conservative candidate for senator.

A domestic servant's law has gone into force in Rio Grande and Pelotas. Every servant is obliged to have a pass-book, viséed by the police, which must be carried to the authorities for a new visé every time the servant changes his residence.

The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro having resigned his appointment, considerable difficulty appears to have arisen as to his substitute. Three vice-presidents declined the honor, but the fifth on the list seems to have accepted.

The health inspector of Pará reports a total mortality for that city last year of 2,405, of which 963 were under 10 years. The deaths from intermittent and bilious fevers numbered 260, *beri-beri* 256, consumption 151, yellow fever 107, small-pox 59, measles 60, etc.

A local colleague calls the immigrant reception house at S. Paulo the "palace of immigration." That immigrants here are received in a palace should at once be disseminated throughout Europe, but care should be taken not to let the emigrating aristocrat know how dirty and unwholesome the aforesaid "palace" really is.

On the 21st ult., the proposal of a party to introduce 5,000 families of Portuguese from the continent and islands, was met by the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro by a reply to draw up a contract for the introduction of 500 families. Rio does not yet see the necessity of introducing free labor, or the contractor was not worthy of contemplation.

Telegrams from Ceará on the 1st inst. represent a very peculiar state of affairs in that province. The provincial assembly had been convened for the 5th inst. and the preparatory sessions began on the 1st. As soon as the deputies got together the two conservative factions began to quarrel, and elected two sets officers, whereupon the president revoked the call and adjourned the session indefinitely.

The French str. *Bourgogne*, which arrived at Santos on the 17th ult. with 845 immigrants, lost 15 during the passage and 1 in port. Among the deaths was that of the Brazilian musical student, José Lino Fleming, who was returning home as a 3rd-class passenger. His death occurred on the 7th and he was buried at sea. The sanitary condition of these immigrant steamers ought to be rigorously investigated.

Six days ago a S. Paulo planter sent four small-pox patients from his plantation into the town of Mogy-mirim to be treated there. The authorities at once bundled them into a wagon for carrying animals and sent them back. If the poor wretches are not already dead, they are probably passing to and fro between Mogy-mirim and Resaca, where the planter lives. Let us hope that death—more merciful than man—has come to their relief!

Steamship travel on the Amazon seems to be attended with difficulties. On the 4th ult., as the Amazon Co.'s steamer *Aero* was leaving Manaus for the Rio Juruá a serious conflict broke out among the steerage passengers, resulting in many knife wounds. The cause was owing to the fearfully crowded condition of the steamer, which led to an inevitable struggle for places. The agency had sold tickets to all applicants without reference to the steamer's accommodations—about 400 in all—and then the officers of the boat nearly filled their quarters with the coal required for the voyage. It would seem advisable for the company to put another steamer on this route.

Money, a London financial journal, in referring to the wild speculation in diamond mining shares, says that the export of diamonds for the last five years from South Africa amounted to:

1883.....	\$2,742,470
1884.....	2,807,329
1885.....	2,492,753
1886.....	3,504,756
1887.....	4,033,582

The exports are expected to reach £6,000,000 in 1888, and our colleague appears to think that investors in this form of security should hold off, as stocks are already considerable and 5,000,000 carats of diamonds is a large supply for a year.

RAILROAD NOTES

Rumors continue to be current that the Leopoldina company will be taken over by foreign capitalists.

The 1887 receipts of the Bahia and Minas railway were, according to the directors, \$218,765\$439 and the working expenses \$140,457\$495.

The gross receipts of the Oeste de Minas line last year were \$308,247\$675, against \$224,767\$677 in 1886. The working expenses in 1887 were \$190,390\$169.

A contract was signed on the 21st ult., between the province of São Paulo and the Sorocabana company, represented by J. J. Pereira Jr., for an extension of that line from Botucatí to the Rio Paranaíba, at the mouth of the Rio Tibagi.

The gross receipts of the Bragança railway of São Paulo for the half year ended 31st December last were \$51,362\$642. The expenditures are not published, but were evidently in excess of the receipts. The number of passengers carried was 8,786, of which 274 rode on free passes. The total received from the province on the 7% interest guarantee enjoyed by the line, up to 31st December, was \$46,525\$869.

A contract was signed at São Paulo on the 26th ult. for the extension of the "Rezende a Areas" railway from Formosa to Rodeio on the Rio São Anna, a distance of 16.6 kilometers. The privilege is for 30 years, and a guarantee of 7% during construction and 5% thereafter on \$400,000 is conceded by the province. At the end of the privilege the property is to revert to the province without indemnification.

The extension of the Norte railway to its junction with the Grão Pará railway at the foot of the Petropolis mountains was inaugurated on the 25th ult. The Princess Regent, Comte d'Eu, the minister of agriculture, and various diplomats and grandes were present. According to *O País* the inaugural train made the trip of 3,000 kilometers in one hour-and-a-half—an unprecedented speed. It may be mentioned that the *Jornal* makes the distance 49 kilometers, in which case the speed seems only moderate. A feature of the ceremony was the blessing of the engine and wagons, and we presume this reduces all risks of accidents to a minimum. This is the line known in London as the "Rio de Janeiro and Northern."

Decree No. 9,932, dated April 11th, authorizes the extension of the Príncipe do Grão Pará railway from Arcal to Entre-Rios on the D. Pedro II line. The conditions imposed by the government seem to us somewhat onerous: the establishment of mutual traffic and the *bono-placito* of the government to tariffs from the city to stations on the extensions; the government reserves the right to invade the zone of the Grão Pará company, if this be considered necessary; the extension reverts to the state at the expiration of the concession; the company abandons the privilege of constructing the line to S. José do Rio Preto and the government has the right to disappropriate any part, or all, of the Grão Pará railway.

According to the half-yearly report, just received, of the Recife and S. Francisco railway, the total traffic receipts of that line for the six months ending 31st December last were \$6,350 54 d, or an increase of £11,028 6s 11d over the same period of 1886. The working expenses were £31,327 8s 11d, showing an increase of £2,041 14s 8d. The directors complain of being unable to obtain satisfaction from the government in regard to taxes, deductions, etc., the total of which now amounts to £6,043 4s. During the past year, for the first time, the charge for fire insurance premiums was disallowed, amounting to £434 5s.

The balance sheet of the S. Paulo and Rio railway dated on 31st December last shows among the assets:

Cost of the line.....	10,650,182\$63
Shares deposited in London.....	6,793,800\$00
Less redeemed.....	1,145,683 818
	5,648,116 182
Deposit in London.....	203,072 580
National Treasury.....	295,439 862
Stores.....	184,632 826

And on the other side:

Capital.....	10,665,000\$000
Balance of loan in London.....	5,048,116 182
Dividends.....	148,910 000
Profit and loss.....	646,756 334

Among the assets is an item, "Interest guarantee," representing £347,375\$961 which is balanced on the other side by two items, "provincial and national treasures." The auditors state that the gross revenue in 1887 was £1,348,869\$55, against £1,375,109\$700 in 1886, but that expenses being \$88,069\$211 and £1,057,933\$362 respectively, the net balance increased from £18,076\$338 in 1886 to £40,260\$294 in 1887. The dividend declared was 7 per cent.

—Decree No. 9,828 dated on the 11th and published in the *Diário Oficial* of the 30th ult., approves the modifications of the tariffs on the S. Paulo railway.

—The president of the province of Rio de Janeiro has approved the proposal of the S. Isabel do Rio Preto railway to furnish gratuitous passage to immigrants, who propose to settle in the zone granted the company.

—Some of the S. Paulo papers are sharply attacking the directory of the Sorocabana railway. Some of the employees seem to have combined the furnishing of material to the road with their official positions, but the rumors seem vague and are, of course, contradicted.

—The Ituana railway directory has declared a 7% dividend on its trunk line. The recent contract in London for a loan of £150,000, at 6 per cent., payable in 30 years, has been approved by the shareholders. It looks like borrowing money to pay dividends.

—Opinions are various as to what the Norte railway was built for. The representative of one of the daily papers who assisted at the recent inauguration says the line runs through a marshy country, without signs of cultivation, and describes the trip as "fatiguing and monotonous." Perhaps the Grão Pará railway company could give an explanation of the affair.

—The balance sheet dated December 31st last of the Leopoldina railway shows among assets the following:

Cost of line and branches.....	43,445,399\$05
New works.....	321,863 000
Reconstructions.....	674,528 703
Shops.....	618,761 264
Real estate.....	63,502 100
Rolling stock.....	1,910,301 004
Fixed material.....	305,954 120
Stores.....	300,665 971
Morton, Rose & Co.	8,888,888 888
Subsidiary shares.....	3,219,200 000
Deferred do.....	36,264,000 000
Prov. of Minas Geraes.....	1,192,742 627
Reserve fund investments.....	390,844 000
Pledged securities.....	493,000 000

And on the other side:

Capital.....	50,000,000\$000
Reserve fund.....	412,437 472
Special reserve.....	156,469 375
Subsidy from prov. Minas.....	2,509,884 000
Dividends.....	307,100 991
Interest on debentures.....	278,163 605
do do gold.....	89,646 804
Debentures currency.....	15,330,200 000
do gold.....	4,279,730 112
do do 2 series.....	17,777,777 776
Banco Rural.....	7,018,071 300
Banco Internacional.....	408,510 640

The auditors state that the 5 per cent. loan for £2,000,000 was issued at 8 per cent. net; and that upon the same conditions a loan for £600,000 had been raised in Rio from the Banco Rural and Internacional.

—The *Railway Times* of the 7th ult., gives following comparative statements as to the traffic receipts and the expenditure of the S. Paulo railway for the latter half of the year

	1886	1887
Passengers, parcels, etc...	£ 28,971	£ 34,654
Mdse. and live stock...	445,224	263,344
Miscellaneous.....	8,603	14,141
Receipts in England.....	770	2,386
Total receipts.....	£483,568	£314,525
Expenditure.....	193,167	139,217
Net earnings.....	£290,404	£175,308
Balance from previous ac't	5,428	20,027
Total net revenue.....	£295,829	£105,335
Debenture interest.....	£ 20,625	£ 20,625
Brazilian impost.....	1,362	480
Dividend.....	120,000	105,005
Balance next account.....	153,842	69,135
£295,829	£105,335	

The dividend in 1886 was at the rate of 12 and that of 1887 at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. At the meeting of shareholders held on the 6th April the chairman stated, "with regard to the question of discontinuing the guarantee, they proposed to summon a council of shareholders to take the matter into consideration. They had repaid to the government the whole of the sums advanced to them under the head of guaranteed interest, and he conceived that they were now free to act exactly as it might suit their own interests. He could conceive no better way of conciliating the people of the province than by removing the tax now collected on behalf of the government. Therein, he believed, lay their security for the future." In answer to questions he stated that last year £150,000 had been paid to the Brazilian government as its half of profits over 8 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL NOTES

—The British gunboat *Ryefield* arrived at Monte-video from St. Helena on the 13th ult.

—Rumor has it that there are 25 candidates for the vacancy caused by the resignation of the late manager of the S. Christovão tramway.

—The present minister of war may be an excellent administrator and first-class statesman; but he would not make much show at the head of a battalion.

—A philanthropist Figaro has agreed to cut off the heads (of hair) of all the poor children sent to S. Ferreira Viana's bran new asylum, free, gratis and for nothing.

—One of our race courses, Prado Villa Isabel, claims to have earned (?) 329,539\$ in commissions or pool betting in three years. And wonder is expressed that there is no money in Rio!

—"Can any man by taking thought, add one cubit to his stature?" Of course not; but some of ourRua do Ovidior flaneurs try to add some inches by tacking preposterous heels to their boots.

—While titles of councillor are flying all around the departments, how is it that the courteous, amiable and generally esteemed *officier de cabinet* of the minister of agriculture is overlooked?

—A local statistician gives the total number of deaths in this city during the past year as 14,875. Estimating the urban population at 335,000, this shows an annual death rate of 44 per thousand.

—On the 25th ult., the *Jornal* acknowledges the receipt of 10\$ for the poor, which will be remitted to the Banco Rural e Hypotecário. And yet the shares of this bank are at a handsome premium!

—A society to be known as the "League of Colored Men" has been formed here, the purpose of which is to improve morally and intellectually the black and mixed population. Good luck to it!

—*Diário de Notícias* of the 25th ult., contains a valuable contribution to contemporary Brazilian literature. It is a translation of the *Stabat Mater* into Portuguese by the Emperor. We hope the *Diário* is to follow.

—The *Petrobras* emancipation committee had a hand left over of some 400\$, which was delivered to an orphan's school. It is none of our business, but it seems it would have been more consistent to have freed another slave, or so.

—The *Jornal* of the 28th says the minister of marine will send a man-of-war to carry a commission for the examination of Trinidad island. If this island will suit, the convicts on Fernando Noronha will be transferred to it.

—In recognition of their having liberated all their slaves, 1,009 in number, the Viscondes de S. Clemente and Nova Friburgo have been elevated to the rank of "Condes." These slaves represent a nominal value of about 1,200,000\$.

—With Sr. Ferreira Viana at the head of the department of justice and Sr. Domingos de Andrade Figueira made a councillor of state the spicy attacks of these two "bullets in a china shop" are likely to be wanting during the next legislative session.

—The rent in March of buildings occupied as primary public schools in the municipality of the capital amounted to 10,314\$656, or say 123,768\$ per annum. This represents a capital of 2,475,360\$; and the question is, would it not be just as well to buy buildings and save money?

—On the 23rd ult., the minister of marine authorized the engagement of extra labor to complete the repairs making on the corvette *Guanabara*, the amount to be expended not to exceed 94,200\$. We hope this does not mean that the boundary question has not been settled.

—The adjutant general of the Brazilian army was 85 years old on the 24th ult. As the legislature has decided that a judge of the Supreme Court is incapable of judging at 70, certainly the adjutant general must be incapable of soldiering at 85. Why not let the old gentleman rest on his laurels?

—We note with pleasure that Engineer Revy has been authorized to dig more holes in the ground in the 4th district of this city. The purpose is to drain that district—and the public treasury. It is thought that the illustrious engineer proposes to get rid of the surface water by means of these holes.

—A policeman was shot and killed by a comrade in Montevideo on the night of the 13th ult. An investigation showed that the assassin had been guilty of two other murders, for the second of which he had served three years imprisonment. Is this the kind of policeman employed in Montevideo?

—We thought we had found peculiar names in Brazil but we take it all back. In one single number of an American exchange we see that "Miss Cricket Levin" was at home for the holidays and that "Miss Unity Dauncy" had given an unique entertainment. There is unfortunately no mention of a "Mr. Baseball Nine."

—The mileage allowance to a deputy from Pará is 800\$000, which is over twice the fare charged by the steamship companies.

—An emission of new 20\$ notes has been made. In view of the great scarcity of small change, would not an emission of 1\$ and 2\$ notes be better?

—On the 25th ult., the minister of agriculture declined a proposal from Messrs. Chipman Brothers of Halifax to establish a subsidized steamship line between Canada and Brazil.

—The *Jornal*'s April review of the provinces states that there are now over 80 cotton, woolen and silk factories in the empire, 40 central sugar factories, and 200 wine factories using domestic grapes.

—A poor Italian was swindled out of 164\$ the other day by a fellow named Azevedo who was to get him a *boot-black's* license. Is it not time for the city council to repeal this most unjust and iniquitous tax?

—The Comte d'Eu celebrated his forty-second birthday on the 28th ult. It is hardly necessary to say that we shall be happy to record the eighty-second anniversary of H. H., beyond which period we decline to compromise ourselves.

—Since the question has arisen how the telephone company got its license to obstruct a narrow street with one of its posts, the city council has been unable to get a quorum together. Are the city fathers afraid of an investigation?

—A police scandal here knocked the wind out of the Cetegipe cabinet, and now the rumor is that the action of a police officer at Rezende, province of Rio de Janeiro, who has been acting as police sub-delegate there, has caused the resignation of the president of Rio. What is the matter with our police, any way?

—An association known as the "Brazilian Fencing and Target Club" was duly organized on the 29th ult. It is composed of *casados* (chevaliers?) of our best society. The Beethoven should prepare for squalls; perhaps it has, as "sopranos" have recently been delighting the members of the *Diário* to follow.

—Telegrams received here from Pernambuco on the 26th ult., stated that the commander of the flying squadron had become alarmed by the non-appearance of the *Príncipe de Mato e Niterói*, and would order the *Almirante Barroso* to proceed to sea in search of the missing corvettes. They turned up on the 1st inst. however and are now enjoying the congratulations of anxious friends.

—A "British, Colonial and American Agency" has been opened at 466 Calle Cuyo, Buenos Aires, which is designed to serve as a centre for English speaking visitors to that city, after the style of the American Exchange in London. Reading and writing rooms, information bureau, private offices, guides, etc., will be provided at a moderate charge.

—Our municipal chamber has let loose on the unprotected inhabitants a large number of committees to secure contributions for the emancipation of all the slaves in the city. If the government proposes to give us an abolition bill, the question is what is to be done with funds raised by these committees? The city fathers know, doubtless.

—If *O País* is correct, Chili seems to be a wonderful country. The census of 1885 gives a population of 2,572,320 of which 1,362,576 can read and write. In 1875 out of a total population of 2,075,971, only 808,468 could read and write. The increase of population and of instructed persons is therefore nearly the same. Perhaps infant Chileans now come into the world with their spelling books in hand.

—According to a Rio telegram published in *El Globo* of Buenos Aires of the 14th ult., a conference between the minister of war and the generals of the Brazilian army took place that morning, at which the minister proposed to increase the army to 200,000 men, to be organized in six brigades of 50,000 (sic) each. The telegram says the idea was much applauded. The whole scheme is new to us; particularly that part which gets only 200,000 out of six brigades of 50,000 each!

—According to the colonization bureau there were 2,087 immigrant arrivals at this port in April, of which 1,023 were Portuguese, 678 Italians, 246 Spanish, 42 Germans, 22 French, 13 English, etc. This number includes all 3rd-class passengers, whether they intend to remain in the country, or not. The number passing through this port to Santos was 654, and to S. Francisco 73; while the number leaving the empire was 855, of which 830 went to Europe and 25 to the River Plate.

—Our new naval meteorological department has made a thoroughly characteristic start by just publishing the U. S. Navy Dept's February advice to navigators to keep a good lookout for icebergs in the North Atlantic. These icebergs sometimes last until August and are found somewhere south of the banks of Newfoundland. Perhaps Lieut. Pinheiro wants the fishermen in this neighborhood to keep a sharp watch also. If this is a specimen of the work which the new bureau proposes to accomplish, the navigators along this coast may as well depend on their own barometers.

—Was it not something of a trick to make Deputy Andrade Figueira a councillor of state? We ask for information.

—The minister of marine has instructed the central meteorological bureau" to present plans and estimates for an electric-semaphoric station on the island of Fernando de Noronha.

—According to an advertisement of the New York Life Insurance Co., all but one of the suicides on its list in this country were Germans. It would be interesting to know the reason for this.

—There is a curious coincidence in the arrival of a conjurer called José Avelino and a public character of the same name who has been hunting up contributions for the French exposition in S. Paulo. Which is which?

—It is said that Col. Garnenda, chief of the Argentine boundary commission, is going to publish a book on the Missions exploration. He kept a diary. The book will be awaited with keen interest.

—The Union Beneficent Society of Coachmen proposes to give its members practical lessons in how not to run over foot passengers. The idea is not bad; but why do not the foot passengers organize to show coachmen that they may not be run over with impunity?

—After some difficulty and perplexity we have solved the value of freeing slaves. Visconde de S. Clemente and his brother, Visconde de Nova Friburgo, have recently liberated about 2,000 slaves and are advanced one step in the hierarchy of nobility; ergo, 1,000 slaves is the official equivalent of the title of "count."

—The Princess Regent has conferred the insignia of *dignitaria* of the Order of the Rose on Dr. Salvador de Mendonça, Brazilian consul-general in New York. Consul-general Mendonça has been making a prolonged visit in this city, and has recently been arranging statistical data for the government in regard to the trade between Brazil and the United States.

—It is just a little amusing to see some of our local colleagues talking about the iniquitous protective system of the United States. Did we not know how improbable it is, we should be inclined to believe that they had been repeating ideas recently gleaned from the French press, for surely there is not the slightest reason in the world why a Brazilian should complain. With so many of the important productions of this country admitted into the United States *free* of duty, surely American protection can not be considered so very inimical to Brazilian interests. The shoe is decidedly on the other foot, colleagues!

—At a fancy ball held early in the year somewhere near New Orleans various countries were represented and a colleague says "Brazil" by Mr. Mack Whistler, in a modern-style suit and a soldier's cap." Now, it is evident this young gentleman was poking fun at the empire, for it is well known that a lightly-attired Indian is Brazil's figurative representation. Or it may have been mimic; the "modern-style suit" meaning French vanish and the military head piece Caesarism. In any case the Brazilian authorities should take cognizance of so glaring a piece of discourtesy on the part of a friendly nation.

—Three men dined together at a restaurant here the other day, and after dinner proposed to nationalize the remains of the banquet. The result was as follows: butter from Denmark, bread made of American flour, olives and tooth-picks from Portugal, mutton from New Zealand, *mocho inglez*, potatoes and wine from France, etc. The products of the *industria nacional* were fish, beef, ice and fruit. Moreover, a large proportion of the waiters were importations, the gas was Belgian, the chairs Austrian, the crockery and glass foreign, and finally the account was paid in currency made by the American Bank Note Company. *Viva a indústria nacional*.

—The reclamations continue to come in against our proposal to have a lantern given to Engineer Socrates, the government military engineer for Goyaz, and may now be said to include nearly all the classically-educated Englishmen in Rio. We regret to note that our conservative friends have dropped into the error that Diogenes was the only ancient who ever had a lantern, and that no other man with a Greek name has any business whatever with such an article. We want it distinctly understood, however, that if any Brazilian Greek, or Greek Brazilian, wants to carry a lantern, he has the fullest permission from this office to do so, and if he succeeds in finding anything with it he shall have a double-length notice in these columns, even if his name be Byron O'Lynn. We have had Diogenes crammed down our throat long enough, and we now propose to give the other Greeks a chance.

MARRIAGE.

WHITTLE-DENNIS.—At the British Consulate, Bahia, and afterwards at the English Church, on April 25th, by the Revd. Alfred Butler, M. A., JAMES HENRY WHITTLE, Mem. Inst. C. E., of Victoria St., Westminster, son of Henry F. Whittle, late of Montevideo, to CLARA WATERS DENNIS, eldest daughter of Frank Dennis, of Bahia.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 1st inst. states that yellow fever is reported to have broken out in the college of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

—The returns from the recent senatorial election in Minas are now coming in. Two conservatives and one liberal (Cesarino Alvim) appear to be elected.

—Among the arrivals per R. M. S. *Tagus*, on the 1st inst., was Rev. H. Mosley, the new chaplain of the English Church of this city. Mr. Tanner, we regret to hear, will soon leave us on his return home.

—On the 1st inst. the minister of war followed the example set by his colleagues of finance and justice, and went to see the new edifice of the *Associação Commercial*. And he, too, felt satisfied and promised his co-operation.

—We see by the Buenos Aires papers that a representative of the Canadian government has arrived there, commissioned to obtain information on commercial matters with a view of opening direct steamship communication.

—The director of the imperial observatory has been urged to use dispatch in determining the geographical position of the places selected for meteorological stations. It would seem that accurate weather observations can not be made until the observer knows his exact latitude and longitude.

—A leading woman's suffrage advocate in the United States advises all girls to avoid marriage until sure of their ability to support their husbands, as they will have to do sooner or later. We are now beginning to appreciate the woman's rights movement for the first time, and must now admit that we heartily approve of it.

—The new steamer *Alagoas*, constructed for the Companhia Brasileira de Navegação by Messrs. Hathorn Leslie & Co., of New Castle, arrived here on the 25th ult., making the run in a little less than 21 days. The *Alagoas* was built under the supervision of Capt. Byrne, the company's popular manager, and is a very creditable piece of work in every respect. Her length is 276 feet, breadth 38 feet, and depth 21 1/2 feet, with a tonnage of 2,020 tons. Her engines are of the triple-expansion class of the latest designs and have an indicated horse power of 2,220. The interior finish of the saloons and cabins are of marble, rosewood, oak, maple and ash, and are noticeable for their finish and neatness of design. They are provided with ventilators which are operated by the engines, and the arrangement of the cabins is such as to render them always cool and comfortable. The steamer has accommodations for 160 1st-class and 400 3rd-class passengers. In all respects the *Alagoas* is a credit to the builders and to the company, and is certain to become one of the most popular boats in the service.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The cost of the Rosario port works is said to be \$4,280,000.

—The 5-million dollar municipal loan of Rosario has been arranged with Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co. of Buenos Aires at 85, six per cent. interest and 1 per cent. amortization. The money is to be devoted solely to city improvements.

—A Buenos Aires friend assures us that the accounts given in the papers of the abuses committed by the police are in no way exaggerated, and that the police and municipality combined are doing their best to make life in Buenos Aires not worth living.—Montevideo *Express*.

—A company is being formed for the purpose of establishment of Cooperative Provision Stores in this city and neighborhood. The promoter is Mr. Cândido Robledo who has formed a very influential board of directors amongst which we notice some English names. The capital is fixed at 250,000 dollars at 5 dollars each, of which the first series of 10,000 shares is now open for subscription.—Montevideo *Express*, Apr. 14.

—In a recent meeting of the Military Atheneum the degree of honorary member was conferred on the Argentine military engineer Sr. Arevéla, for recently defending the honor of Spanish-Americans in a duel with a Belgian officer.—Montevideo *Express*, Apr. 15.

—The total trade of Paraguay last year amounted to \$6,447,700, of which \$6,244,200 were imports. The ordinary revenue was \$6,1,267,800, of which \$6,1,153,500 were from customs duties. The London bondholders have recently taken over 500 square leagues of land in payment of the 1871 and 1872 coupons.

—The papers announce that the ten-million city loan raised by Mr. Alvear when he was Lord Mayor was definitely arranged yesterday with Messrs. Mallman. They also add the highly interesting information that every cent of the said loan was spent long ago. This is a playful way we have of putting the cart before the horse in the Plate. First spend the money and then arrange the loan.—B. A. *Standard*, April 22.

—Marriageable young ladies and their mammas ought to give General Racedo an album for putting the conscription in force, as it has driven up the marriage rate 200 per cent. In the capital of the republic in the first quarter of this year 219 Argentine males have been married and done for, whereas last year the number in the same period was only 80. It is curious to note how the marriages came with a rush in the last fortnight of March, as the 31st was the last day for escape.—Buenos Aires *Standard*, April 22.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

La Voce del Popolo of the 3rd inst. brings us an illuminated calendar for the current year, a pretty girl flying away from this dull world with a lot of telegraph wires and a file of *La Voce*. We are delighted that she is not going to cut off all communication with us, for the good genius of our colleague's sanctum, like his paper, will always be a welcome visitor at this office.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, May 4th, 1888.

Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (r\$100), gold 27 d. do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 84 per £1 stg. 54 45 cts. do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 88 37 do of £1 stg. in Brazilian gold. 8 88g

Bank rate of exchange on London to-day. 21 1/2 d. Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 908 15 gold do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 80 per £1 stg. 49 00 cts. Value of \$1.00 at \$4 80 per £1. sig. in Brazilian currency (paper) 2 041 Value of £1 sterling 94 796

EXCHANGE.

April 23.—Official rates at the banks were 24 1/4 on London, 350 on Paris and 48 1/2 on Hamburg at 90 dts.; \$260 20/70 on New York at sight. From second hand bank sterling was quoted at 24 31/2-24 1/2. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 24 1/2-24 7/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10 1/200, sellers at 10 1/200.

April 24.—Rates at the banks were unchanged. Brokers reported a moderate business doing in bank sterling at 24 1/4 direct, and at 24 31/2-24 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 24 7/16-24 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at 10 1/200, sellers at 10 1/200.

April 25.—The native banks advanced rates to 24 1/2, the English and London and Brazilian were still officially at 24 1/2. Rates on Paris 390-392, on Hamburg 483-485 and on New York 25 1/2-25 1/2. There was business doing in bank sterling at 24 1/2, 24 31/2 and 24 1/2 direct, and at the way from 24 1/2 to 24 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 24 1/2-24 1/2. The market was considered rather flatter at the close. Sovereigns sold at \$8380, closing with buyers at this price, sellers at 10 1/200.

April 26.—The Banco Commercial and do Comercio advanced from 24 1/2 to 24 31/2 on London; the other banks at 24 1/2. Business was reported in bank sterling at official rates, and at 24 31/2 from second hands, and in bank francs at 391. Commercial sterling 24 7/16. Sovereigns closed with buyers at \$8370, sellers at 10 1/200.

April 27.—Rates at the banks were 24 1/2-24 1/2 on London, 391-392 on Paris and 485-486 on Hamburg at 90 dts.; \$260-260/70 on New York at sight. Business was reported at 24 31/2-24 1/2 on head offices direct and at 24 7/16 from second hands, and commercial was quoted at 24 7/16-24 1/2. The market was reported firm and quiet. Sovereigns closed with buyers at \$8380, sellers at 10 1/200.

April 28.—Official rates at the banks were 24 1/2 on London, 350 on Paris and 483-484 on Hamburg at 90 dts.; \$260 20/70 on New York at sight. The market was reported to be quiet with bank sterling from second hands quoted at 24 7/16, and commercial at 24 1/2-24 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at \$8380, sellers at 10 1/200.

April 29.—The English banks were officially at 24 1/2 and the native banks at 24 1/2. Business was reported at 24 1/2-24 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 24 1/2-24 1/2. Sovereigns sold at \$8380, closing with buyers at \$8390, sellers at 10 1/200.

April 30.—The English banks were officially at 24 1/2 and the native banks at 24 1/2. Business was reported at 24 1/2-24 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at 24 1/2-24 1/2 from second hands. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 24 1/2-24 1/2. Sovereigns sold at \$8380, closing with buyers at \$8390, sellers at 10 1/200.

May 1.—Official rates were 24 1/2 on London, 388 on Paris and 486 on Hamburg at 90 dts.; \$260-260/70 on New York at sight. Business to a small extent was doing in bank sterling at 24 1/2 and at 24 31/2 on head office. Commercial sterling was quoted at the extremes of 24 1/2-24 1/2. Sovereigns sold at \$8380, closing with buyers at \$8390, sellers at 10 1/200.

May 2.—There were no changes in official rates at the banks. On head offices business was reported at 24 1/2-24 1/2, and from second hand bank sterling was quoted at 24 1/2. Commercial sterling 24 1/2-24 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at \$8380, sellers at \$8390.

May 3.—No change in official rates. Brokers reported business in bank paper at 24 1/2 on bankers and 24 1/2 on head offices, and quoted commercial at 24 1/2-24 1/2. Sovereigns closed with buyers at \$8380, sellers at \$8390.

May 4.—Official rates at the banks are still 24 1/2 on London, but bills on head offices can no longer be had at 24 1/2. Commercial sterling is very scarce and there is money for such bills at 24 1/2.

—The English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, Limited, has established a branch at Buenos Aires.

—The London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, returned to its renovated and enlarged premises on the 30th ult. The building is now in thorough order and one of the neatest in Rio.

—The "Companhia de Minas, Forjas e Limadouros S. Paulo e Rio de Janeiro" did not have much of an existence. Organized some four months ago, it was resolved at the meeting of the shareholders on the 1st inst. to liquidate the company. Perhaps the name was too much for the successful exit of the association.

—Brazil will immediately ask for a loan of six millions sterling in Four and a Half per Cent. bonds. The issue price is expected to be 95, Brazil borrows with great regularity coming to our market every two or three years. In 1886 a Five per Cent. loan for an equal amount was issued by Messrs. Rothschild at 95 per cent. The present indebtedness of Brazil amounts to 27 millions sterling.—*Post-Mall Gazette*, Apr. 7th.

—The April receipts at the Rio custom house were:

Imports	3,553,381	\$203
Port dues	16,891	650
Exportation	1,86,979	711
Sundries	3,251	560
Surtax of 5 per cent.	178,117	315
	3,933,621	843
Deposits	39,343	747
Restitutions	49,016	573
Internal Revenue receipts	2,477,517	970

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

April 23.	
1 Five per cent. apolices	962 000
12 do do	964 000
40\$ do	96 000
2,800\$ Six per cent. do Prov. Rio	1002 500
43 Banco Commercial	230 000
43 Banco Internacional a series	46 500
45 Banco do do	47 000
100 deb. Campos e Caramanga R.R.	171 000
400 " Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	65 000
100 Jardim Botânico tramway 5th May	134 500
100 deb. Niterópoly do	200 000
3 Ferry Co.	121 000
8 S. Lazaro cotton mill	205 000
100 Pastoral, Indust. and Agric.	52 000
April 24.	
4 Five per cent. apolices	959 000
36 do	960 000
30,000\$ Gold Loan, 1868, 65%	115,8 000
20,000\$ Apolices Prov. Minas	93 000
45 Banco Commercial	216 000
24 Banco C. Real do Brazil	55 000
20 Banco Internacional	230 000
10 do 2 series	46 500
6 Banco Rural	280 000
261 " do	173 000
50 Machado e Campos R.R.	88 000
25 Carr. Urbano tramway 500\$	470 000
27 Niterópoly do	200 000
50 Nac. de Navegação	190 000
8 S. Lazaro cotton mill	210 000
100 do	210 000
12 hyp. notes Banco Predial	70 000
92 " do	71 000
April 25.	
2 Five per cent. apolices	958 000
4 do	959 000
110 do	960 000
36,000\$ Gold Loan, 1879, 94 1/2%	108,2 000
1,000 Sovereigns	9 950
12 Banco C. Real do Brazil	60 000
700 Banco Internacional	230 000
200 do	230 000
70 do 2 series	47 000
191 deb. Leopoldina R. R. 200\$	180 000
18 " Grão Pará R. R. 65 1/2%	180 000
150 " Sorocabana R.R. 100\$	65 000
150 Jardim Botânico tramway	132 000
200 hyp. notes Banco Predial	70 000
April 26.	
20 Five per cent. apolices	959 000
34 do	960 000
1 Banco Internacional 6th May	232 000
875 do b. o. 31st do	234 000
500 do 30th June	234 000
300 do 2 series	47 000
88 deb. Oeste de Minas R.R.	170 000
4 " Sorocabana R.R. 50	480 000
410 Jardim Botânico tramway	132 000
30 hyp. notes Banco Predial	70 000
April 27.	
6 Five per cent. apolices	959 000
34 do	960 000
1 Banco Internacional 6th May	232 000
875 do b. o. 31st do	234 000
500 do 30th June	234 000
300 do 2 series	47 000
88 deb. Oeste de Minas R.R.	170 000
4 " Sorocabana R.R. 50	480 000
410 Jardim Botânico tramway	132 000
30 hyp. notes Banco Predial	70 000
April 28.	
29 Five per cent. apolices	960 000
8 Gold Loan, 1868, 65%	115,8 000
13 Banco Commercial	230 000
20 Banco Internacional	231 000
95 do 2 series	47 000
150 Leopoldina R.R.	125 000
27 deb. do 200\$	180 000
250 Sapecaú R.R.	200 000
25 Carr. Urbano tramway	235 000
200 Jardim Botânico do	132 000
131 do	131 000
14 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	76 000
65 Banco Predial	71 000
April 29.	
29 Five per cent. apolices	960 000
8 Gold Loan, 1868, 65%	115,8 000
13 Banco Commercial	230 000
20 Banco Internacional	231 000
95 do 2 series	47 000
150 Leopoldina R.R.	125 000
27 deb. do 200\$	180 000
250 Sapecaú R.R.	200 000
25 Carr. Urbano tramway	235 000
200 Jardim Botânico do	132 000
131 do	131 000
14 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	76 000
65 Banco Predial	71 000
April 30.	
29 Five per cent. apolices	959 000
38 do	960 000
50 Gold Loan, 1868, 65%	115,8 000
10 do	115,6 000
900 Sovereigns	9 950
12 Banco de Comercio	210 000
25 Banco Internacional	231 000
510 do 2 series	47 000
150 Leopoldina R.R.	125 000
27 deb. do 200\$	180 000
250 Sapecaú R.R.	200 000
25 Carr. Urbano tramway	235 000
200 Jardim Botânico do	132 000
131 do	131 000
14 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	76 000
65 Banco Predial	71 000
April 31.	
15 Five per cent. apolices	959 000
38 do	960 000
50 Gold Loan, 1868, 65%	115,8 000
10 do	115,6 000
900 Sovereigns	9 950
12 Banco de Comercio	210 000
25 Banco Internacional	231 000
510 do 2 series	47 000
150 Leopoldina R.R.	125 000
27 deb. do 200\$	180 000
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15 Five per cent. apolices	959 000
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50 Gold Loan, 1868, 65%	115,8 000
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25 Carr. Urbano tramway	235 000
200 Jardim Botânico do	132 000
131 do	131 000
14 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	76 000
65 Banco Predial	71 000

May 1.	
462 Five per cent. apolices	960 000
3,000\$ do	96 000
7 Gold Loan, 1868, 60%	1,150 000
1,000 Sovereigns	9 000
25 Banco do Brasil	237 000
4 do	238 000
48 Banco Commercial	235 000
83 Banco do Comercio	216 000
194 do 2 series	48 000
307 do do	48 500
50 Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	130 000
85 Nac. de Navegação	195 000
100 do do	200 000
300 do do	205 000
50 Atalaia Insc.	205 000
100 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	100 000
May 2.	
462 Five per cent. apolices	960 000
3,000\$ do	96 000
7 Gold Loan, 1868, 60%	1,150 000
1,000 Sovereigns	9 000
25 Banco do Brasil	237 000
4 do	238 000
48 Banco Commercial	235 000
83 Banco do Comercio	216 000
194 do 2 series	48 000
307 do do	48 500
50 Leopoldina R.R. 200\$	130 000
85 Nac. de Navegação	195 000
100 do do	200 000
300 do do	205 000
50 Atalaia Insc.	205 000
100 hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (6%)	100 000
May 3.	
462 Five per cent. apolices	960 000
3,000\$ do	

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS OF BRAZILIAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

EXTRACTED FROM THE "STATIST" AND "RAILWAY NEWS" OF APRIL 7TH.

Government Stocks.

1863 4½ per cent. Loan	59-101
1865 5 " " do	101-103
1873 3 " " do	101-103
1873 5 " " do	103-104
1879 4½ " " do	99-100
1883 4½ " " do	100-101
1883 5 " " do	102-103

paid Railways.

20 Algeas, Lim. 7 per cent. guarantee	18½-19½
100 do deb.	106-108
Bahia & S. Francisco 7 per cent. guar.	24-25
Brazilian Great Southern	160-164
100 do deb. 7 per cent.	103-105
100 do S. M. do deb. 6 per cent.	103-105
Braz. Imp. Cent. Bahia	20-21
100 do do do, stock 6 per cent.	112-114
100 do do deb. 6 per cent.	112-114
Campus & Carnaúba deb. 5½ per cent.	103-105
200 Condé d'Eu, Lin. 7 per cent. guar.	17-18
100 do deb. 5½ per cent.	102-104
100 D. Theresa Christina deb. 5½ per cent.	88-92
20 do 7 per cent. guar.	7-8
20 Great Western of Brazil 7 per cent. guar.	21½-22½
100 do 6 per cent. deb.	122-124
Imp. Brazil Natal & Nova Cruz	83½-93½
100 do deb. 5½ per cent.	93-96
Minas & Rio Lin. 7 per cent. guar.	22½-23
100 do deb. 6 per cent.	103-109
Mogiana deb. 5 per cent.	106-107
100 Porto Alegre & Nova Hartz deb. 10%	98-102
Recife S. Francisco 7 per cent. guar.	107-109
100 do deb. 5½ per cent.	108-110
20 S. Paulo 7 per cent. guar.	43-44
100 S. Paulo & Rio deb. 5½ per cent.	106-108
100 do do series	104-106
Southern Brazilian	18½-19½
100 do 6 per cent. Ired.	117-119
100 West. S. Paulo deb. 7 per cent.	108-111

paid Miscellaneous.

12½ Amazon Steam Navigation	1-2
20 Bahia Central Sugar	1-2
20 Brazil W. & R. deb. 6 per cent.	8½-9½
10 Cenáv. Harb. Corporation	12½-13½
10 English Bank of Rio, Lin.	8-10
10 London & Brazilian Bank, Lin.	18-19
10 Recife Drawings, deb. 5 per cent.	8-8½
25 Rio City Imp. Improvements, deb. 5 per cent.	20-22
100 do int. 5 per cent.	105-107
8½ Rio do Jan. Flour mills	8-8½
10 Santos do Int. 5 per cent.	12-13
20 Rio de Janeiro Steam Navigation	1-2
20 Rio de Janeiro Steam Navigation	1-2
20 Rio Sul Steam Navigation	1-2
10 Rio Sul, S. Francisco, Lin.	1-1
10 Rio Sul, S. Francisco, Lin.	1-1
100 do bonds 5 per cent.	1-1
15 West & Braz. Tel. Lin.	1-1
7½ do prefer	1-1
7½ do deb.	1-1
100 do deb. A 6 per cent.	1-1
100 do B do	1-1
10 London, Plat. & Brazil Tel. Lin.	1-1
100 do 6 per cent. deb.	1-1
20 Bahia Gasoline	1-1
10 Pernambuco do	1-1
10 S. Paulo do	1-1
8½ S. John del Rey gold mine	1-1

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th May, 1888.

Exports.

Coffee.—There has been a somewhat active demand, but business has been curtailed by the unsatisfactory quality of stock. Receipts are again larger and consist partly of new crop coffee both "washed" and "terroir"; this latter is said to be lowland coffee and the first marketed was of so good a quality, that such of our exporters as sent forward type samples drawn from the early receipts will be obliged to replace these by other types, as the grade of more recent receipts is not quite equal to the earlier entries. Prices have been sharply advanced as will be seen from the quotations we give below, and the market is firm at the advance. There seem to be no novelties as to new crop.

Shipments since our last report:

41,659 bags for the United States	
5,388 " Europe	
500 " Cape of Good Hope	
14,356 " Elsewhere	
61,303 bags.	

For the same time the daily foreign clearances at the custom house have been:

55,401 bags for the United States	
6,489 " Europe	
5,926 " Cape of Good Hope	
14,296 " Elsewhere	
76,286 bags.	

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States	6,650
Apr. 21 New York br. steamer <i>Euclid</i> , Laredo	3,650
May 1 Europe	30,421

Europe.

Apr. 21 Marseilles. Fr. Fr. <i>Biorgogno</i>	1,154
24 Suynys do	200
24 London Br. str. <i>Nerva</i>	1,005
24 Havre Fr str. <i>Ville de Montevideo</i>	150
26 Hamburg Ger str. <i>Montevideo</i>	68
30 M. & S. Mediterranean Fr str. <i>Stamboul</i>	509
Elsewhere	

May 2 River Plate Br. str. <i>Tagus</i>	4,651
The foreign clearances in April were divided as follows:	

75,000 bags for the United States	
44,428 " Europe	
5,350 " Cape of Good Hope	
3,724 " River Plate and West Coast	
108,202 bags.	

Receipts for the past eleven days have averaged 4,077 bags per day, against 3,009 for the preceding nine days. The daily average in April was:

2,743 bags.

against 6,322 in April.

6,734 in April.

5,093 in April.

5,380 in April.

1,105 in April.

12,591 in April.

against 6,322 in April.

Brokers' quotations this morning were:

per cent. per arreba.

Washed	5½-8½	6½-6½	7½-6-6½	6½-6-6½
Superior	nominal	nominal	nominal	nominal
Good first	do	do	do	do
Regular first	5 4½-5 5 8½	8 00-8 6 600	8 00-8 6 600	8 00-8 6 600
Ordinary first	5 110-5 140	5 450-5 490	5 700-5 800	5 700-5 800
Good second	3 73-4 09	3 470-3 540	3 600-3 700	3 600-3 700
Ordinary second	3 73-4 09	3 500-3 550	3 500-3 600	3 500-3 600
Capitania	nominal	nominal	nominal	nominal
Escola	do	do	do	do

showing a somewhat wide range.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 54,000 bags in first and about 59,000 bags in second hands awaiting shipment.

Vessels loading and to load.

New York Br str. <i>Sirius</i>	24,000
do Amer str. <i>Allianca</i>	1,000
do Ger str. <i>Procida</i>	1
Baltimore Amer lug A. T. <i>Bonner</i>	3,000
New Orleans Br str. <i>Strabo</i>	2,000
Hamburg Ger str. <i>Rhein</i>	1,000
do " <i>Corrientes</i>	500
Havre Fr str. <i>Ville de Maranhão</i>	1
Port Elizabeth { Nor Blk <i>Kongsvold</i>	3,500
Port Natal { Nor Blk <i>Kongsvold</i>	1,000
Cape Town Ger str. <i>Sageland</i>	9,500

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Recipients	bags
Shippers, U. States	1,000
" Europe	1,000
" C. A.	1,000
" elsewhere	1,000
Total Shippers	4,000
Total Shipped	4,000
Charterers	1,000
Stocks, 1st hands	1,000
do 2nd hands	1,000
Average price Ordinary 1st per arreba	1,000
Freight on London	1,000

Freight per steamer, 5% primage	1,000
Freight per London	1,000

Freight per steamer, 5% primage	1,000
Freight per London	1,000

Freight per steamer, 5% primage	1,000
Freight per London	1,000

Freight per steamer, 5% primage	1,000
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Freight per steamer, 5% primage	1,000
Freight per London	1,000

Freight per steamer, 5% primage	1,000
Freight per London	1,000

Freight per steamer, 5% primage	1,000

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GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL BONDS

DEBENTURES AND SHARES

PRINCIPAL CITY OR MATERIAL MANUFACTURED	PRINCIPAL CITY OR MATERIAL MANUFACTURED	CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSUED	VALUE	PAID UP	NAME	RESERVE FUND	LAST SALE	LAST DIVIDEND		LAST QUOTATIONS	
										AMT	PAID		
Prince Umberto	Principe Alexandra	Cardiff	13 Mar.										
Principe Umberto	Principe Alexandra	Antwerp	Cardiff	13 Mar.									
Ragnar	Principe Umberto	Cardiff	13 Mar.										
Rhine	Ragnar	Cardiff	18 Mar.										
San Michele	Rhine	Marcelles	Cardiff	13 Mar.									
Santos	San Michele	Baltimore	Cardiff	13 Mar.									
Springer	Santos	Liverpool	Cardiff	13 Mar.	\$ 50,000	\$ 2,500	All	200\$	All	Auxiliar	22,049,138	180,000	
Senator Weber	Springer	Cardiff	13 Mar.	\$ 165,000	\$ 100	All	200	All	7,118,375	542	12,000	Jan. 1888	
Star of England	Senator Weber	Cardiff	13 Mar.	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 50,000	All	200	All	1,925,757	510	9,000	Feb. 1888	
Stirling	Star of England	Cardiff	13 Mar.	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 10,000	All	200	100	350	10,000	10,000	Jan. 1888	
Stirling Star	Stirling	Cardiff	13 Mar.	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 6,000	All	200	All	12,000	78	3,000	Jan. 1888	
Saigon	Stirling Star	Cardiff	13 Mar.	\$ 45,000	\$ 1,500	All	200	All	1,08,000	000	9,000	Jan. 1888	
Panama	Saigon	Cardiff	13 Mar.	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 12,000	All	200	60	—	43,000	—	216,500-217,5	
Cardiff	Panama	Lisbon	Cardiff	13 Mar.	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 100,000	All	50	50	1,336,267	65	3,000	Jan. 1888
Sultant	Cardiff	Oporto	Cardiff	22 Mar.	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 10,000	All	200	60	1,285,672	17	5,000	Feb. 1888
Triumph	Sultant	Bromswick	Cardiff	22 Mar.	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 50,000	All	200	60	1,196,672	17	2,750	Mar. 1888
Trys	Triumph	Leeds	Cardiff	18 Mar.	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 30,000	All	200	All	6,185,000	000	10,000	Apr. 1888
Thierry	Trys	Richmond	Cardiff	20 Mar.	\$ 20,000,000	\$ 10,000	All	200	All	18,150,000	000	6,800	May 1888
Venice	Thierry	Newport	Cardiff	20 Mar.	\$ 50,000	\$ 100	All	200	All	6,000,000	000	7,000	Jan. 1888
Venkabeh	Venice	Cardiff	2 Feb.	\$ 1,250,000	\$ 62,500	All	200	60	100,000	000	10,000	Jan. 1888	
Volunter	Venkabeh	Cardiff	9 April	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 5,000	All	200	All	100,000	000	10,000	Apr. 1888	
Wasaw	Volunter	Baltimore	Cardiff	29 Mar.	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 20,000	10,000	300	All	500,000,000	000	238,000-239,500	May 1888
Yamoyed	Wasaw	Brunswick	Cardiff	29 Mar.	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 50,000	All	200	All	140,000,000	000	8,000	June 1888
Zahmira	Yamoyed	Cardiff	29 Mar.	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 5,000	All	200	All	2,506,345	62	6,000	Jan. 1888	
	Zahmira	Cardiff	29 Mar.	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 5,000	All	200	All	661,539	000	10,000	Jan. 1888	
		London and Birmingham	Cardiff	29 Mar.						—	48,500	Jan. 1888	
		Mercedial de Santos	Cardiff	29 Mar.						—	48,500	Jan. 1888	
		Predial	Cardiff	29 Mar.						—	48,500	Jan. 1888	
		Rural Hypothecario	Cardiff	29 Mar.						—	48,500	Jan. 1888	
		Territorial e Mercantil de Minas	Cardiff	29 Mar.						—	48,500	Jan. 1888	

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

Calling at intermediate ports

**FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF
NEW YORK, 1850-1851.**

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rue 1^o de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rue de Theophilo Ottoni.

PHÖENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro
E. W. May,
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 3,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraí.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rue 1^o de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £ 450,000 "

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Phipps Brothers & Co.
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraí.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:
Okell, Mourão & Wilson,
87, Rua Visconde de Itanhama.
Telephone No. 193.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.
FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks
Authorized 1870
Marine Risks
Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil
Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.
No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

ROWAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co., agents.
No. 8, Rue da Candelaria.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Swainwick & Gordon,
31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797

Losses paid £5,500,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro
Swainwick & Gordon,
31, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS

Established in 1863

Loading Bells; Covered Pier No. 17, East River.
For Freight and General information apply to

Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

RROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1888

Date	Steamer	Destination
May 8	Trent.....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Macaé, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 17	Elbe.....	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 22	Tagus.....	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton every alternate Thursday, and Rio de Janeiro, homeward, every alternate Tuesday.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

E. W. May, Sup't. Maritime,
Rua do General Camara No. 2,
(Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraí.)

Phipps Brothers & Co.

Agents.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

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The fine packet

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Captain BEERS

on return from Santos will sail 15th May at 10 a.m. for

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calling at

Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranham,

entering the two last named ports;

PARÁ, BARBADOS and ST. THOMAS

Passage Rates

To Liverpool.....	cabin	storage
	\$220	— gold
New York.....	\$145	\$75 "
" & back.....	\$275	" "

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
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IN MAY.

To New York:

Sirius	May 8th
Tenise (Landing also in Santos)	10th
Bearl (do do do)	10th
Nasmyth	20th

To Southampton (for London) and Antwerp:

Others (Belgian Mail steamers)	May 15th
Bela (do do do)	15th
Strabo (For New Orleans)	15/20

For Other Ports:

Delambre (For Liverpool)	May 8th
Strabo (For New Orleans)	15/20

To Rio Grande Ports:

Caron	Weekly.
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Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

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Ditto paid up £ 500,000

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22, Rua da Alfândega, 22

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